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MONDAY March 4, 1771.

Meſſrs. Edes & Gill,

THE Engliſh government in Great-Britain and that of the Colonies is very different; and this difference muſt always ſubſiſt, being wholly owing to our local circumſtances. Inſtead of King, *Lords* and Commons, we have King, or his Repreſentative, *Council* and Commons. This difference of conſtitution grew out of *compact* between the firſt ſettlers, and the perſon whom they recognized as their ſovereign: Which compact with reſpect to us, is ſettled in what we call, tho' I think miſcall our *charter*, if we annex the vulgar idea to that expreſſion. For by it nothing is in fact *granted* only our original rights reſerved by the people are recognized and guaranteed by the ſovereign. There was an abſolute neceſſity for different forms of government, in the different, and far extended parts of the King's dominions, that equal rights and privileges, the birthright of every Engliſhman, and too ſacred a depoſitum to be truſted out of his own cuſtody, might be preſerved to all; which could not be, were there but one legiſlative body. The moſt important *right* any man can enjoy, is that of a *liberty* to purſue and ſecure his own intereſt and happineſs, agreeable to the dictates of his own underſtanding; ſubject only to the controul of that ſociety in which he has an equal voice and common intereſt. To ſecure this liberty, is the *direct end* of the Britannic conſtitution ſays Monteſquieu; and to undermine it in the leaſt, is to deſtroy the confidence every ſubject ought to have in the government; which, being a direct ſubverſion of the public faith, and public tranquility, is therefore the greateſt crime againſt the ſtate. Hence appears the neceſſity that the ſeveral legiſlative bodies of Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh Colonies, ſhould be perfectly diſtinct, and entirely independent upon each other; connected only by their allegiance to their common ſovereign, whoſe common intereſt is their common proſperity, and whoſe ſupreme duty and conſtant inclination is their common and indiſcriminate protection. This I take to be the true ſtate of the caſe as it ſtands in fact, & it muſt ſtand *firm*, having the *law of nature* for its foundation: 'For if there were men before civil government was formed, and no man was born with power originally derived from God to govern, then civil government grew out of compact.' The *end* of all government being *common ſecurity*, that form which beſt promiſes this ſecurity is the moſt eligible; and the contracting parties finding any form either originally deficient, or materially corrupted, have a right, nay their duty to God, ſelf-preſervation, the love of their neighbor, and paternal concern for their helpleſs offspring, oblige them to endeavor its reformation, by every means in their power. Impoſition of laws or taxes on any community without their conſent, being inconſiſtent with the faineſt idea of public or private *ſecurity*, is utterly ſubverſive of all good *government*; it is a corruption of its very principles, and therefore it is the duty of every loyal ſubject, of every honeſt man, to treat the authors, aiders and abettors of ſuch ruinous, illegal and unconſtitutional uſurpations, as traitors and public enemies. Sycophants, tools of power, placemen, penſioners, and their train of dependants, and expectants to riot on the plunder of the people, will exclaim againſt this plain, tho' unſavory truth, as the trumpet of ſedition, inſurrection, &c: They will preach up the conſtitutional dependance of the colonies upon the mother ſtate, & declaim againſt the injuſtice of the rebellious republicans, who refuſe to compenſate Great Britain for the large expence ſhe has been at for our protection. But let theſe weak ſophiſters remember, that there is an eſſential difference between, requeſting and demanding; the former is perfectly conſiſtent with liberty, the other, altogether deſtructive of it. All confederate ſtates are mutually dependent, but a degree of dependence which implies the abſolute power of command in one perſon or ſtate, and unlimitted obedience in the other, is ſuch as Britons have ever abhorred; and I truſt their American deſcendants will depend on God alone for protection, before they yield to ſuch a ſacrifice for the protection of any created power.

The notion of divine right to abſolute domination, being now univerſally exploded, and the right of the ſovereign and the ſubject exactly aſcertained, this compact is as binding on the one party as the other; and the moment a Britiſh monarch ceaſes to afford that protection of my liberty and property his anceſtors ſtipulated, and himſelf agreed to, I am of courſe diſcharged from my allegiance to him, and agreeable to the laws of nature and ſelf preſervation, am obliged to ſeek protection, where it may be found.

No one will pretend that the King of Great-Britain has a right to make any alteration in the ſettled form of government, or to rule the people by any laws which do not *originate* with themſelves. An attempt of this kind, being an infraction of the compact, reduces the ſubject again to a ſtate of nature, which being a ſtate of *war*, the party ſo reducing, may be ſaid *rebellare*: For by breaking the compact, he has put himſelf into the original ſtate of nature, is a rebel againſt the ſtate, diſſolves the allegiance of the ſubject, and leaves him at full liberty to reſume his delegated power, and hold it himſelf, or again entruſt it as he thinks proper.

If a King then has no right to govern, but by laws which originate with the people, nor to diſpenſe with the laws, nor eſpecially *to alter the eſtabliſhed form of government*; ſhould ſuch an attempt be made upon the Conſtitution of the government of this Province, muſt it not diſſolve the tie between the Prince and this People? Yet we read Maſſachuſetts-Gazette, Jan. 21, 1771, under the London head Nov. 5th, a day memorable for plotting againſt liberty; 'A bill it is ſaid is intended to be brought in, to take away the charter of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.' 'Tis long ſince we underſtood ſir Francis Bernard was much diſpleaſed with this charter, I confeſs I am not enthuſiaſtically fond of it myſelf, if all the privileges pretended by it to be ſecured to the people may be defeated by inſtructions.

But as it is, it is an inſtrument which no earthly King, Prince or Potentate has a right to take away, alter or diminiſh in any manner or degree whatſoever. The Charter, or rather Charter-party of agreement, in queſtion, was an inſtrument between the then King of Great Britain and certain adventurers or their ſucceſſors, who ſhould or did purchaſe, or conquer and cultivate, certain lands in a certain part of the world, to which their induſtry gave him the beſt, almoſt the ſole title, wherein he engaged to guarrantee to them all the rights, privileges and immunities of natural born ſubjects, and they to acknowledge him, as their ſovereign, and to yield and pay unto him his heirs and ſucceſſors one fifth part only of the ore of gold and ſilver that ſhould at all times thereafter be found in the Province in lieu of all rents, ſervices, &c. Now what ſubject in the Colony has refuſed to acknowledge the King of Great-Britain his ſovereign, or with held any ore that has been demanded of him? If none have, why take away the Charter? Becauſe ſays ſir Francis, the royal power, is too limitted, the government is in a manner popular.'

If his Majeſty thinks a ſovereignty thus bounded and limitted beneath his notice, and not worth enjoying, this people think themſelves at liberty to make ſuch other ſtipulations with him, as may be further mutually agreed upon, between him and them. But an alteration of the eſtabliſhed government of this Province, without the conſent of the people, can be founded on no pretence of right, and is ſuch a ſtretch of power as our gallant anceſtors would have waded thro' ſeas of blood to combat.

To ſay the ſanction of Parliament renders it legal, is to pervert the law maxim *conſenſus tollit errorem*; the conſent of the Britiſh parliament no more implying our conſent, either in granting our monies, or taking away our charter, than the conſent of our parliament would imply the conſent of the county of Middleſex to relinquiſh their right of chuſing their Repreſentative, and inſtructing their members.

From this plain conſideration it is evident we can have nothing to do with the Parliament of Great-Britain: With the King at *their* head, they may do their own buſineſs; and with the King by his repreſentative, we would be fond to be left to do our's, without troubling the ſage American Secretary to plan meaſures *for the more adequate proviſion, &c.*

If the foregoing obſervations be juſt, what are we to think of the frequent ſeizures of our properties, which have lately been made? Is not every man who forcibly deprives another of his property, in oppoſition to his will, a *Robber*? Can any man's grant alien my property? Or has any man a right to uſurp the diſpoſal of my perſon and property, on any pretence whatever? If not, it remains that the perſon who on pretence of any man's or number of mens grant, no ways intereſted in my property, ſeizes one farthing of it, and converts it to any one's uſe but mine, is a *robber*; and long have I wiſhed to ſee the experiment made by preſenting ſuch robber to the Grand-Jury, that he might be indicted for *Felony*; or ſued in a court of common law: We ſhould then ſee whether an American jury would judge themſelves *bound by laws to which they never conſented*; or ſubject to be taxed by *perſons* to whom they never *delegated the diſpoſal of their Money*?

Again, if they are really robbers, why may we not defend our property againſt them? Why are they ſuffered to ravage here, without controul? If a man demands my purſe with ſword or piſtol at my breaſt, and loſes his life in ſuch rencounter, is any but himſelf to blame? Or is regular muſkets, or regular bayonets, a regular, legal, and conſtitutional ſupport for irregular, illegal, and unconſtitutional exactions? (3)

Bridgwater, Jan. 28. 1771. MUTIUS SCÆVOLA.

From the Salem Gazette *of Tueſday laſt.*

Mr. Hall,

As you was pleaſed to communicate in your laſt from the Boſton-Gazette ſeveral Queries of Brutus, *which he deſired my ſentiments upon, it is my deſire, that you would reprint in your next, or as ſoon as you can, a number of queries, which were publiſhed firſt in Meſſrs Edes and Gill's paper, and after in our's, more than two years ſince, juſt before the grand committee was convened at Boſton, and ſigned by* Clericus Americanus. *Theſe queries being upon the ſame ſubject in general with thoſe of* Brutus, *I will take an opportunity to make ſome obſervations upon both, in caſe you ſhall reprint them, as now deſired. In doing which, you'll oblige your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,*

Feb. 18. (a) JOHANNES IN EREMO.

The following are the Queries which are deſired to be inſerted, as mentioned above, viz.

Query 1. WHether the Liberty of a *Freeman* or an *Engliſhman*, which diſtinguiſhes him from a *ſlave*, does not neceſſarily imply ſome ſort of right and property of his own, which no man has or can have a right to without his conſent or actual alienation of the ſame?

Q. 2. Whether the free-born ſubjects of his *Britannic Majeſty*, or of any other Monarch, have not a right of migration with their moveable eſtate, from their Sovereign's dominions, into any other dominions that they ſhall chuſe?

Q. 3. If a number of families ſhould migrate from his *Britannic Majeſty's* dominions, and ſet down in another's dominions, whoſe Subjects are they now? E. G. The firſt ſettlers of *Plymouth* in *New-England*, migrated from *England*, and ſat down in *Holland*, where they lived ten years before their remove to *New-England*? whoſe ſubjects were they while they lived in *Holland*? Were they the King of *England's*? whoſe laws were they govern'd by in that time? Were they the King of *England's*? Did the *Britiſh Parliament* lay a tax upon them while there, to raiſe a Revenue for his *Britannic Majeſty*?

Q. 4. Whether the aboriginal natives of *North-America* were not the proper Lords and Proprie-

◊ vide the Charter 1077 || Lord Hillsborough ∨ See page 391 * See the Queries page 227 Vol. 2.
nn vide page 248 Vol. 2. (a) By Revd John Cleveland of Ipswich

tors of these lands before the *English* arrived? Whether the English could have any just right to take possession without purchasing the lands of the proprietors, or obtaining a grant of them? Whether they purchased the lands with their own money, or with the crown of *England*'s? If with their own (which I suppose was fact) whether they hadn't a right to have set up an independent government of their own? And if they had done it, whether *Great Britain* could in justice have claimed any more right to their possessions, and to impose laws upon them without their consent, or to interrupt their rightful and peaceable possession and government, than they had to the States of *Holland*—? Or than they could have had to them, if they had continued in *Holland* to this very day?

Therefore,

Q. 5. Whether the political union, connection, dependence, and subordination of the original unconquered Colonies in *North America* to the British empire and government (who have all long supported and defended themselves at vast expence), whereby they become properly a branch of the British empire, and in which they glory as being fellow subjects with, & entitled to the same rights, liberties and immunities of Englishmen inhabiting *Great-Britain*, are not entirely founded in the covenants and compacts between *Great-Britain* and these *Colonies*, which are contained in their *Charters*?

Q. 6. If such measures are taken on the part of *Great-Britain*, either by the *British Parliament*, or by the King's *Ministers* and *Representatives* supported by the government at home, which sap the very vitals of our Charters and tend directly and immediately to reduce the Colonists into a state of Slavery; Whether the political union, connection, &c. &c. of these Colonies to the British empire and government are not hereby entirely dissolved, and the Colonists reduced to a state of nature? And if so, Whether any of the American Governors, considered as the King's representatives, and other crown-officers, commissioners and pensioners, residing in America, have any more right or authority, for the time being, to officiate in the *Colonies* than in *Holland*, or than in any other independent state?

Q. 7. As it is a matter of the last importance to the safety and prosperity both of *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies*, That the political union, connection, dependence and subordination of the *Colonies* to *Great-Britain* be kept and maintained firm and inviolable; Whether such men, (whether they are the King's ministers at home, or his Representatives in the Colonies,) as are forming such plans, and endeavouring to bring them into execution, which tend directly & immediately to dissolve the union of *Great-Britain* and the *Colonies*, and to bring the *Colonists* into a state of slavery, ought not to be considered and treated, both by *Great-Britain* and the *Colonists*, as avowed enemies to the *British Empire*?

Q. 8. Whether the late acts of Parliament for raising a revenue on the Colonists without their consent—The suspending the legislative power of *New-York*—The appointing new officers & pensioners to reside in the American colonies—The attempts to procure the King's soldiers to guard and assist the new commissioners in the execution of their commissions—The declaring the Circular Letter of the *Massachusetts Assembly* (which was full of decency and loyalty) to be inflamatory, and tending to stir up unwarrantable combinations against government—The Requisition of a King's Minister to the late General Assembly of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, to Rescind a Resolution of a former Assembly, with an order to the Governor, in case of refusal, to dissolve the General Court—The Governor's dissolving the said Court, and declaring that he could not issue writs for another, till further orders from home—I say, Whether all these together, don't necessarily imply an open infraction and vacating our charters, or at least, a leaping over all those covenants and compacts contained in them, which are the basis of our political union to Great-Britain?

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

John Decosta,

In Milk-Street, BOSTON,

A little below the Old-South Meeting-House;

WINSOR, Toker & Long Pod Beans, and early Peas of all Sorts; Garden Seeds of all Sorts; Flower Roots and Seeds; several Sorts of grafted Trees, Rape and Canary Seed, all at reasonable Rates.

CASH given for Damaged RAISINS.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

David Burnett,

IS removed from New-Boston into Quaker-Lane, near the Friend's Meeting—Where he makes Stays in the newest Fashion, at a reasonable Rate.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to publish the following in your next Paper, and you will oblige a Number of your Friends, but none more than

A MECHANNIC.

OBSERVING a Piece some time since in the Evening-Post sign'd Philanthrop, I think it very necessary to take notice of one of the falsehoods contained in it, viz. That Killroy's bayonet was not bloody the morning after the shocking murders in King-street, and that no evidence appear'd in Court to prove it was, which is an impudent falshood. Croswell and Carter did swear in *open* Court that the bayonet was bloody 5 or 6 inches from the point, and being asked whether it appeared so on one side only or all round; answer'd, it appeared as if it had been dip'd in blood 5 or 6 inches, and the blood dried on. On enquiry, I find 15 or 20 people who saw the same, who did not appear in Court as witnesses, or were not permitted to give in their evidence.

If men did seriously consider the importance of such trials, they would not be unwilling to be witnesses, and tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: For he that uses any *artifices* to screen murderers from justice, by refusing to give evidence, or *otherwise*, and effects his purpose, brings blood-guiltiness on himself. I know people in general thought there was evidence enough to hang them all, and so many persons thought it needless to appear against them. Philanthrop musters his number to prove the soldiers did right in firing; and indeed he brings more than could be expected to prove the great violence offered the soldiers before their firing! Russell and Carr expected they would fire before they did, but still kept themselves directly before them, which seems strange; and it seems still stranger, that such quantities of sea coal, ice, snow-balls, brick-bats, clubs, and cord-wood sticks as some say were made use of to *kill* the soldiers, did not hurt some of them; but they never pretended that they received the least hurt whatsoever, nor any one nigh them, though there were some people behind them, nor was there any of the trumpery (said to be thrown in showers at the soldiers) seen at the place of *execution* next morning. I must beg Philanthrop to answer a few Queries (if he thinks it will be an *advantage* to him to write again without any hypocritical cant or sophistry†). Supposing the attack was as violent as some few represent it, was it sufficient to justify firing bullets among the people promiscuously? Should not the soldiers have retreated first back to the wall, according to the old rule? 'Tis in vain to say, soldiers can't leave a post, &c. as was urged in Court, because this party evacuated their post entirely a few minutes after firing! Lastly, Did the jury suppose the firing and killing justifiable? If so, why was two punished with Branding? If not; why were they not found guilty of the Indictments? If Philanthrop doth not approve of the verdict, I expect no answer to the last question. (1)

‖ The above Question and Answer, (for Reasons best known to the Publisher) was left out in the printed Account of the Trial. (1) Query, Why was not Judge Trowbridge's Reply to an interesting Question asked by the Foreman of the Jury, and Mr. Paine's Pleadings, (who was employed by the Town to plead *against* the Soldiers) published with the Trial? (1)

† If any Lover of Truth and Justice, will take the Trouble to read the Piece referr'd to, he must be shock'd at the solemn Parade made Use of to introduce what is absoluely false.—'Tis certainly a Mark of an abandoned Character.——It puts me in Mind of the Father of Lyars, who could quote the sacred Scriptures to serve the baseft Purposes.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery Tickets,

To be Sold by the Printers hereof.

DRIFTED from Castle-William, on or about the 16th ult. a Boat about 16 Feet long, painted Green, with a Broad R on her Stem, three new Oars in her, and one old one. Whoever shall take up said Boat, and bring her to Castle-William, or give Information to the Printers where she may be had, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward for their Trouble.

This, and To-Morrow Evening,

Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A great Variety of English GOODS,

Among which are,

A Neat Assortment of Callicoes, plain, flower'd striped and Check Lawns, flower'd Aprons, 6 4 striped Lawns, flower'd & plain border'd Lawn Handkerchiefs, 3 4, 7-8 and yd-wide Linnen Cherks, striped Hollands, Bedticks, Bedbunts, Long Lawns, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Russels, Callimancoes, Duroys, Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Plains, Strouds, Baizes, Breeches Patters, worsted and cotton Hose, Paoli Grogram, Bed Ruggs, Feather Beds, Silver Watches, Table, Cuttoe and Penknives, Silver Sleeve Buttons, &c. &c. &c.

This and To-morrow Evening.

N. B. A few Pieces of Cambrick left at said Auction Room for private Sale.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle.

"I called, as you desired, at Sedgefield, in the county of Durham, and paid a visit to Hardwick gardens, but must forbear at this time to give you the particulars of the charming walks and shades in these gardens; and indeed my description will convey but a very inadequate idea of their beauties. From thence I went to Gibside, the seat of Lord S. and viewed the walks, &c. which are extremely elegant and well planned. Here was formerly the mansion of hospitality, where the stranger and traveller always found access to refreshment; but, *tempora mutantur*, there is no admittance now, and *Famine* seems to stand centinel at the gates. From this place I proceeded to Newcastle, where I have staid six days longer than I proposed, merely to see the ceremony of confirmation, as you know we have no bishops in America. The patriots in this part assured me the prelate's business would be but small at this confirmation, on account of his late political conduct in the Senate, which had given much offence to them; but the patriots were mistaken: there was never known a greater number to attend, though chiefly the vulgar, or what the ministry call the *scum of the Earth*. So that it is plain, this class of people are very indifferent about their civil liberties, in comparison to the Bishop's blessing. But to proceed; the day on which the ceremony was performed, was extremely unfavourable, the water pouring from the clouds in torrents the most part of the day, so that the country people (and many came from the distance of twenty miles) were wet to the skin. Those who came in boats down the river, appeared, when they landed, as if they had been delivered up by the river gods. They were every thing but drowned. Pitiable yet unpitied they proceeded in large companies to the church, headed by the journeyman parsons of their respective parishes, who strutted with all the consequence of a commanding officer, when marching to attack a few unarmed rioters. Indeed their gesticulations were so particularly striking & awful, that even Satan at their appearance would have abandoned his post & fled. Our Warrior, Attakullakulla, might have made a valuable acquisition had he been a spectator of the processions: for instead of endangering his life with slaughtering the Indians over the Apalachian mountains, his very appearance would have frightened them to the remotest corners of America. But to conclude, the church was extremely crouded, and the people rather unruly, every one endeavouring with much spiritual warmth, though half drowned, to get foremost to the blessing, whilst the journeyman parsons were excessively vigilant in sowing the seeds of patience and good order; and it might be about three hours before the last Christian received the finishing stroke of religion. After which the clergy were elegantly entertained at the Mansion house, where Bachus confirmed them all. And thus ended this holy farce!"

All Persons who are indebted to,

or have any Demands on the Estates of *Thomas Tyler*, Esq; and *Bethiah Tyler*, late of *Boston*, are desir'd to settle immediately with *Samuel Marshall*, Administrator.

TO BE LET,

A large Dwelling House with a convenient Shop, &c. Also a Store with a large Shed; inquire of said Administrator.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town,

and Others, are invited to the AUCTION-ROOM in Queen-Street.

On *Wednesday* and *Thursday* next,

At TEN in the Morning & at THREE in the Afternoon, At which Time and Place will be Sold by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

A large & valuable Assortment of Goods,

among whtch the following are a Part,

A fine Assortment of 3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide-Irish Linnens, Callicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Cambricks, black & spotted silk Handkerchiefs, a great Variety of Ribbons, Necklaces and Earings, all kinds of Mens and Womens Gloves, black and colour'd Sewing Silks, Gallooms, colour'd Threads, Qualities, Tapes, silk Ferrets, best scart Twist, Mens and Womens Cotton, Thread & Worsted Hose, Worsted Damask, Grograms, Shalloons, Tammys, Callimancoes, Cotton Velvets, Hair Plush, Strip'd Gingham, Bengals, Allopeens, Bombazeens, Stay Cord and Braid, Silk and other Laces, Gauze Handkerchiefs, a great Variety of Death-head and metal Coat and Breast Buttons, Flannels, worsted and cotton Caps, yellow Holland, black, crimson, white and other Breeches Patterns, Writing and Printing Paper, Sealing Wex and Wafers, Knitting Needles, Scissars, Pen Knives, Razors, Cuttoes Jack Knives, Spectacles, House Bells, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Paper for Rooms, and some House Furniture, among which are two large Looking Glasses, Mahogony Bureau and Tables, a great Variety of small Maps and Pictures, Views, &c.

*** The Sale will begin exactly at TEN on WEDNESDAY next, and be continued.——

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

‖ The Tea, & Mollasses Act. † See page 719 Vol. 1. ∨ See Barnards & the Commiss. Letters page 831 & Vol 2. — See Lord Hillsboroughs Letter page 149. * See Page 157 Vol. 2. ∧ See page 163. Vol. 2. = See Charter page 1077 Vol. 2. (a) Vide page 336. Vol. 2. & 340. (1) See Trial of the Soldiers: for the above evidences & page 785.

LONDON.

Mr. EDMUND BURKE, in his Speech in the Robin-hood Society, November last, says, "To me he seems to tread close in the foot-steps of his fellow-labourers in the miniſterial vineyard, and to crow over us with the ſame reaſon, that they triumph over the Americans. As the injured Coloniſts have begun to import, they conclude that their point is gained, and they cry out victory! But what ground have they for this exultation? The Coloniſts have all along continued true to their grand original principle. As the Miniſters were not ſatisfied with the declaratory act, but reduced to practice a right, which ſhould have been deemed only ſpeculative; as they impoſed taxes upon certain articles of commerce, the Coloniſts diſcontinued the importation of theſe articles. As the Miniſters, in their great wiſdom, choſe to repeal every new tax but that on tea, the Coloniſts choſe to keep pace with them in their ſcheme of reconcilation, and to recommence the importation of the articles which were again freed of taxes. But as the Miniſters thought proper, for the ſake of preſerving the right of taxation, to continue the duty on tea, the Coloniſts, in order to deny this right, thought proper to continue their aſſociations for the non-importation of tea. In ſhort, they have invariably regulated their conduct by that of the Miniſters. As Adminiſtration roſe in its pretenſions, America roſe. As Adminiſtration relaxed, America relaxed. Nor has yet any advantage been gained over them. Though the loſs of their trade, the loſs of their affections and allegiance, has been hazarded, the quarrel is as far as ever from a determination. They have in ſome meaſure copied the prudence of the King of Pruſſia, one of the moſt politic Princes in Europe. When any foreign ſtate lays a tax upon any goods exported out of his territories, what does he do? He immediately lays an equivalent tax upon ſome commodity out of their country. The Americans could not directly take this ſtep, but they did what was tantamount; they entered into ſolemn agreement, to import none of the taxed goods.

Thus it appears from this deduction, that the Miniſters have no reaſon to plume themſelves upon the termination of the quarrels, which they have revived in America, or upon any aſſiſtance which they are likely to derive from that quarter. Before the Americans can heartily concur in any meaſure, which it may be neceſſary for Britain to embrace at this juncture, their grievances muſt be redreſſed. The ſame irrefragable arguments which were applied by my honorable friend, to Britain, are equally applicable to them, and to the Iriſh. Their ſupport muſt be purchaſed by the removal of every cauſe of diſcontent. This is the only magic, the only charm, which can draw their affection, which can cement and unite the different members of the empire, and make it act as if inſpired by one ſoul. Inſtead, therefore, of charging the Americans with *very unwarrantable practices*, and thus threatening them with coercive meaſures, the Miniſter ought immediately to have propoſed the repeal of the tea act, & to have adopted every other ſcheme of reconciliation. Thus formed by mutual confidence & attachment, into one firm and compact body, we may look our enemies in the face. He who gives any other advice can hardly be an honeſt man, much leſs a wiſe Councellor; and the Miniſter who could not ſee and embrace this truth, is not by his abilities entitled to the ſtation which he occupies. For if the Bourbon confederacy be an object of terror, it is certainly no juſt object of contempt. He, therefore, who will not ſtrive to exert againſt it the whole undivided ſtrength of our empire, muſt either be a foe or a driveller.

Friday the 12th the Common Council being met at Guildhall Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "That at the opening of the laſt Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor had been ſo obliging as to ſtate to them what had paſſed between the Lords of the Admiralty and himſelf, relative to the *preſs-warrants* lately iſſued, and therefore he hoped that his Lordſhip would indulge them with the account of what had ſince occurred on that ſubject, which was certainly of the higheſt importance to the perſonal liberty of very many citizens, who were under his Lordſhip's immediate protection."—The Lord Mayor replied, "That he had received a *requiſition* in form from the Privy Council, to give his utmoſt aſſiſtance in the ſervice of the *preſs-warrants*; and that in conſequence he had backed thoſe warrants, and ſent to the ſeveral conſtables and other civil officers, to be aſſiſtant to the military in the execution of them." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then regretted, "That there was now a ſuſpenſion of *Magna Charta* in the City by their Chief Magiſtrate, that a preſs-warrant was expreſſly contrary to the words of the *Great Charter*, *Nullus liber homo* CAPIATUR, *&c. niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum, vel per legem terræ*, and to the firſt principle of the Engliſh conſtitution; that he lamented the unjuſt and cruel fate of ſo many of their fellow-citizens, torn from their families, who would be left, perhaps, deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life, &c. That at the Durham-yard Committee Mr. Alderman Oliver and himſelf had fully given their ſentiments to the Lord Mayor on the plain illegality of *preſs-warrants*, and their hopes that they would never have the ſanction of the name of the Chief Magiſtrate of that City." The Lord Mayor then confeſſed the illegality of *preſs-warrants*, but declared, "That in that emergency the fleet muſt be manned, and he could not riſque the danger of delay." Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "That he wiſhed to ſee the fleet ſpeedily manned, but in a way conſiſtent with liberty and humanity; that if inſtead of the paltry ſum of thirty ſhillings, five pounds per man had been offered by government, we might have had ſailors enough, promiſing likewiſe on the public faith their diſcharge after a certain number of years; that this ought to have been done ſix months ago; that 50,000 ſailors on this calculation would only have coſt 250,000l. that above twice that ſum had been ſquandered away at *Kew*, *Richmond*, and for *moſt corrupt purpoſes*, and voted without any accounts, that ſuch a method ought to have been *firſt tried*; but that now in the very capital, our fellow-citizens were every hour the prey of lawleſs Ruffians, &c." My Lord Mayor then ſaid, "He thought the occaſion juſtified his conduct; and that it was *unfriendly* in Mr. Wilkes to mention it; but, however, he avowed having given all the aid of the civil to the military in the City." Mr. Wilkes replied, "That it was a great public concern, that it was *friendly* to his country, and *that* ſhould always have the firſt place in his heart, as well as be the leading principles of all his actions.

BOSTON, *March* 4.

To-morrow will be the Anniverſary of the *fatal fifth of March* 1770; when Meſſ. *Gray*, *Marverick*, *Caldwell*, *Car* and *Attucks*, were ſlain by the Hands of Eight Soldiers, of the 29th Regiment, then poſted in this Town, as ſome ridiculouſly alledge to preſerve the Peace, but others ſay to inforce Revenue Acts, and the arbitrary unconſtitutional Meaſures of a corrupt and wicked Adminiſtration. (1)

The Loſs of our Fellow Citizens was deeply regretted by the Friends of Liberty, but it was Matter of Triumph to the Tories even of the *ſofter Sex*: By the former, it was called a *cruel Murder*; by the latter, a *neceſſary Exertion* of *military Power*: Thus the Nature of the "*Action*" was held in Suſpence, till nine Months after, when the Trial came on at his Majeſty's Superior Court; and there it was adjudg'd to be *excuſeable Homicide* in ſix of the Soldiers, and in two of them *Manſlaughter*. (2) The Sentiments of People are yet *various*. By far the greater Part ſtill think it was a *barbarous Murder*; When Poſterity ſhall ſee the horrid Tranſaction faithfully recorded, *they* will paſs a Judgment of it without Fear, Flattery or Hope of *Reward*.

Saturday Evening laſt a Gentleman arrived in Town, in 13 Days from Philadelphia:—He came thro' New-York on Friday Se'nnight, at which Time no Packet, or other Veſſel, had arrived there from London ſince our laſt Advices from thence.—'Twas ſaid the Packet was ſeen off the Hook two or three Days before.

We hear there has been the greateſt Freſhets the Week paſt, that have been known for many Years, which carried away ſundry Bridges on the Hartford Poſt-Road, and retarded the Poſt's Progreſs ſo much, that tho' he was expected on Saturday laſt, or Yeſterday at fartheſt, he had proceeded no farther than Springfield on Friday. A Man we hear had left his Houſe only two or three Hours, and on his Return in the Evening, a Bridge which he had a little Time before paſs'd, was carried away by the Flood, and he narrowly eſcaped with his Life; his Horſe in returning fell thro', and was carried down by the Current; but he accidentally catching hold of a Stump or Root, by which he held 'till after Sun-Riſe the next Morning, before he was diſcovered, was the Means of preſerving his Life.

We hear that the Beaver Man of War, laden with Stores for the Navy here, left Halifax 22 Days ago, and has not yet been heard of.

We are impatiently waiting the Arrival of a Veſſel from London, to know the Reſult of Parliament reſpecting American Affairs.

Yeſterday there was a greater Quantity of Snow fell, than at any Time the Winter paſt.

We hear from Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, that on the 9th ult. Capt. John Harmon of Old York, was caſt away below that Town, and loſt his Veſſel, Cargo, and one of his Men, named Wm. Hilton. Where the Veſſel was from, we have not heard.

We hear from Hingham, that on Friday laſt died there, the Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Eſq; aged 71 Years, who for many Years was one of his Majeſty's Council for this Province.

This Morning died here greatly lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. SARAH INCHES, Conſort of Mr. HENDERSON INCHES, Merchant, and Daughter of Col JOSEPH JACKSON. Alſo,

This Morning died here in the 57th Year of his Age, NATHANIEL BETHUNE, Eſq; Merchant.

We hear that Samuel Mather, Eſq; lately arrived here from Canada, is appointed firſt Clerk to the Hon. Board of Commiſſioners, in the Room of Richard Reeve, Eſq; lately promoted to the Place of Secretary to ſaid Board.

And that Mr. Henry Atkins, of this Town, is appointed a Clerk of the ſaid Board in the Room of Mr. M'Donnah, removed to South Carolina.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Six Whites. Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Two.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY EVENING next,
At his uſual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths—Serges,—Plains,—Callimancoes,—Baizes wide and narrow—Checks—Iriſh Hollands—Cambricks—Mens, Womens & Childrens Hoſe—Ravens Duck—Oznabrigs—Handkerchiefs, &c. Houſe Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

Meſſrs. Edes & Gill.

IN the Evening-Poſt of the 18th of February a Writer who calls himſelf *Philanthrop*, by *artfully* concealing a *material* part of what I gave in evidence at the late trial of the Soldiers for Murder, has entirely miſrepreſented what I then declared on oath.

He has related my teſtimony in the following words, viz. "*Benjamin Burdick*, another witneſs for the *Crown*, ſwore, that, with a *Highland broad ſword drawn*, *before* the firing he *ſtruck as hard as he could*, at one of the ſoldiers, and *hit* the lock of his gun, and if he had ſtruck a little *lower*, he ſhould have left a *mark* which he could have ſworn to—and that he ſaw a ſhort *ſtick thrown*, which ſeem'd to go clear over all their heads—and heard a *clattering* of their guns".—If he intended, that his readers ſhould be led to think, by his manner of telling his ſtory, that I was one of the very conſiderable number of inhabitants, who *he ſays*, had form'd a plan to attack the ſoldiers that evening, as any one would naturally ſuppoſe he did, he has *deſignedly* attempted to injure my character in particular, as it appears to me he has that of the inhabitants in general; for he muſt have known that it was by *mere accident* that I took with me the broad ſword, of which being aſked in court I gave the following account, viz. That the ſoldiers had before come about my houſe, and impertinently peep'd into my windows, one of whom I had beat off—That upon the Evening of the 5th of March when the bells rang, as I thought for fire, I took a ſtick which I uſually walk abroad with, but my wife, apprehending from the circumſtance above-mention'd, that I might be in danger, bro't me the ſword, and I took it of her while I was at my gate—What *Philanthrop* ſays of my ſtriking, &c. is true; but if he had related the *whole truth*, he would have told his readers the *reaſon* of my ſtriking as I teſtified in court, viz. That I went up to the ſoldiers and aſk'd one of them, whom I took to be *Montgomery*, but could not ſware it was he, *whether he intended to fire?* who anſwered, *yes by the eternal God!* and immediately *puſh'd at me* with *his* bayonet, which I parried off with my ſword—That then *another* ſoldier ſtepped forward and *puſh'd at me* with *his* bayonet, upon which I drew the ſword and ſtruck in the manner he deſcribes—He farther ſays, Mr. *Burdick* "heard a *clattering* of their guns": If he intended by this to repreſent me as a witneſs of the peoples ſtriking the ſoldiers guns, he has certainly dealt very *unfairly* with the publick; for I declared in court, that *I ſaw no blows ſtruck*—that I heard a rattling of their guns, but that I then thought, as I ſtill think, it was occaſion'd by the ſoldiers knocking their guns together, as they were *continually puſhing* at the people, and the ground was pretty *ſlippery*.

Since *Philanthrop* has made uſe of juſt ſo much of my teſtimony as would *ſerve his purpoſe*, I will add one fact more which I atteſted in court, and which I think, together with what I have before ſaid, is the ſubſtance of what I there declared, viz. that I went, after the firing, to take up the dead—that the ſoldiers began again to preſent and cock their guns, and that the officer knock'd up their guns and ſaid, "don't fire *any more*." I now appeal to any impartial perſon, whether *Philanthrop*, by culling out *particular parts* of what I delivered in court, has not groſly miſrepreſented it, with a deſign to amuſe his readers, and induce them to think that he has proved a fact, which he has no reaſon himſelf to think is true; and whether if he has thus dealt out the teſtimonies of other witneſſes *by retail*, as he certainly has mine, his readers will think he has eſtabliſhed his point, as he boaſts he has done, to the injury of the inhabitants of this town, and abuſe of the public in general.

BENJA. BURDICK, jun.

At the Requeſt of a Number of IRISH Gentlemen, The Feaſt of ST. PATRICK is to be celebrated, together with the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, on Monday the 18th Inſtant, at the Green Dragon, Maſon's Hall, Boſton.

TICKETS to be had of Capt. James Wallis, and Mr. William Hill.

March 4, 1771.

N. B. Dinner preciſely at Two o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Snow and Atkins from Virginia. Cook from Maryland. Pike from N. Carolina. Smith from Halifax. Samſon and Atwood from St. Lucia. Howes from Cape Nichola. Marlow from Barbados.

CLEARED OUT.

Rogers for Philadelphia. Valentine for Surranam. Symmes for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Gorham for Maryland.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 13 min. after 2		Friday, 23 min after	5
Tueſday, 0 min. after 3		Saturday, 16 min. af.	6
Wedneſday, 41 m. aft. 3		Lord's Day, 10 m. af.	7
Thurſday, 30 min. af. 4		Laſt Qr. 8 Day 2 Morn.	

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(1) vide narrative of the maſſacre page 659.
(2) vide Trial of the Soldiers page 785. * See the Repeal 105—133. (4) vid pa. 174—255—263—276. (5) vid Ld Chatham's Speech on this page 399. (6) vid arrival of Troops &c. pa. 263. Vol. 2. (7) vid molaſſ. act pa. 9. Vol. 2. Tea act pa. 735 Vol. 1 (8) vid. verdict pa. 324.

|| House of Commons. & See the Act page 792 Vol. 1 — On Tea & See page 735 Vol. 1 ∧ See the Merchants agreements under Letter M in the Index Vol. 2. of this Volume — See the Letter M in the Index. merch^a Frecothic § See magna Charta pa. 790 Vol. 2. (3) vide Trial 4th

All Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above Twelve Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And is now ready to be delivered to the SUBSCRIBERS, and to all who now chuſe to become Subſcribers for the other two volumes.

The FIRST VOLUME, ſewed in blue Boards, Price ONE DOLLAR,

Of the following celebrated Work; ——praiſed—quoted—and recommended in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords, by the moſt illuminated and illuminating of all modern Patriots, WILLIAM PITT, now Earl of Chatham.

The HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIFTH, EMPEROR of GERMANY:

And of all the KINGDOMS & STATES in Europe, during his Age.

To which is prefixed, a View of the PROGRESS of SOCIETY in EUROPE, from the Subverſion of the Roman Empire, to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century: Confirmed by Hiſtorical Proofs and Illuſtrations.

IN THREE VOLUMES,

By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. PRINCIPAL of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and HISTORIOGRAPHER to his Majeſty for Scotland: AUTHOR of the late elegant Hiſtory of Scotland.

N. B. This Volume, now publiſhed, is an intereſting and entertaining inveſtigation of the tranſactions of mankind, and contains a curious and elegant hiſtory of the human race for ſeveral years.—Subſcriptions for the ſubſequent volumes are received by *Edes & Gill*——Subſcribers in Salem may be ſupplied by Mr. *Samuel Orne*; and thoſe in Portſmouth, by Mr. *William Appleton* Bookſeller there.

For the Benefit of Mr. *JOAN.*

Will be performed

A Grand CONCERT,

of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic at CONCERT-HALL, on THURSDAY the 7th of March next.

N. B. Between the Acts will be performed ſome ſelect Pieces on the Forte Piano and Guittar, by Mr. *Propert.*

*** Tickets to be had of the Printers, or of himſelf, at his Houſe in Hanover-ſtreet, at Half-Dollar each.

John Lambert, & Son,

TAKE this Opportunity to acquaint their Cuſtomers and others, that they ſtill continue to Build and Repair Whale-Boats and all ſorts of LapStreakBoats—and likewiſe ſell Cedar Boards and Pine ditto. Any Gentlemen that may want any of ſaid Lamberts Work, they will be obliged to them to apply immediately, as ſeveral Gentlemen could not be ſupply'd for this Year or Two paſt for the Reaſon of their not ſpeaking in Time. Said Lamberts keeps their Shop oppoſite the Two Pearverers, North-End, of Boſton.

Aſhburnham, in the County of Worceſter, Feb. 19. 1771.

THE Proprietors met agreable to the Notification, and adjourned ſaid Meeting to the 20th Day of March, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to meet at the White-Horſe Tavern in Boſton, there to act upon the ſeveral Articles in the Notification, alſo to enlarge the Number of the Committee for the Sale of Lands, if they think proper, one of the Gentlemen being deceaſed.

ISAAC STEARNS, Moderator.

Caſh given for Pot and Pearl

ASHES, by COLBORN BARRELL, at his Store near Spear's Wharff; where he has to ſell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh down, a Variety of Engliſh Goods and Stationary, Window Glaſs, Flour, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Gold and Silver Watches, Bohea, Souchong and Hyſon Tea, &c. &c.

Private Lodgings for Gentlemen,

in a convenient Part of the Town, may be had. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD BY

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop in Fore-Street, near the Draw-Bridge;

SMALL green Capers lately arrived, by the Bottle or Pound; new Jart Raiſins; choice Hyſon Tea at four Dollars per Pound, and Souſhong Tea at two Dollars per ditto; Bohea Tea and green Coffee by the Hundred or Dozen; the beſt of new Currants by the Hundred or ſingle Pound; fine Florence Oyl, neat as imported from Leghorn, by the Cheſt or ſingle Flaſk; Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon and Mace, by the large or ſmall Quantity; Oatmeal per Buſhel; Pepper, Allſpice, Saltpetre, Chocolate, Kippen's Snuff, Scotch Pigtail Tobacco by the Hundred or Pound, Pins by the Dozen of all Sorts; Brown and Loaf Sugar, Durham Muſtard in large and ſmall Bottles, Rice, with a good Aſſortment of Glaſs, Delph and Cream-coloured Ware. (F.25.6w.)

A hearty young Woman, with a

good young Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Gentleman's Family to ſuckle.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

Two genteel Tenements pleaſantly

ſituated. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Imported, and *to be Sold by*

Sam. A. Otis, *at* his Store No. 1. Butler's Row.

For Caſh or ſhort Credit.

RUSSIA } DUCK
Ravens }
Engliſh }
Ticklenburgs & Oznabrig.
Cordage, Lines, Twine.
Powder and Shott, Wo
Cards.

NEW FLOUR
Bar Iron, Sugars,
Copperas, Allum,
Brimſtone,
Red Wood,
with a general aſſortment of
Iron Hollow Ware.

Anchors of all Sizes.

N. B. *Fiſh or Rum will be taken in Pay for the above Articles.*

All Perſons who have any Demands

on, or are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. John Miller, late of Charleſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, Executors and Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

JAMES RUSSELL,
Charleſtown, Feb. 23, 1771. THADEUS MASON,
ELIZABETH MILLER.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. Thomas Bird, late of Dorcheſter, Tanner, deceas'd, are deſired ſpeedily to bring in their Accounts to Thomas Bird, & Ezekiel Bird, Adminiſtrators, and to ſettle the ſame immediately.

LOST on the 14th Inſtant, a Ticket in Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter I, No. 2242. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be rewarded for their Trouble. The right Owner has ſpoke to the Manager to ſtop Payment in Caſe it ſhould prove a Prize.

HIS Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter General, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between Great Britain and America) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Poſt-Office,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH HALL,

In Cole-Lane, oppoſite Mr. *Winſlows's* Diſtill Houſe, By Wholeſale or Retail.

New-England and Weſt-India

RUM, old Jamrica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Anniſeed & Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, & all Kinds of Groceries at the loweſt Rates.

At £.6 10s. Old Tenor per Hundred, A Quantity of new Philadelphia

FLOUR to be Sold at *Joſeph Palmer's* Store on *Minot's* T. Alſo, a few Barrels of ſuperfine FLOUR.

To be ſold at Public Sale, on the Twentieth Day of March next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Caleb Dana, jun. deceaſed,

A Variety of Houſhold Furniture,

Huſbandry Utenſils, a Chaiſe, and alſo a large Quantity of choice Sole and Upper Leather in ſmall Lots, about 100lb in each Lot, being the Eſtate of the ſaid Caleb Dana.

SARAH DANA
Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate.

Cambridge, Feb. 16, 1771.

A wet Nurſe, with a good Breaſt

of young Milk, about four Miles from Boſton, would take a Child to ſuckle. For further Information, inquire of Edes and Gill.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of John Pulling, late of Boſton, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to Jeruſha Pulling and John Pulling, Executors to ſaid Eſtate, and thoſe who have any Demands thereon, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Executors in order for Settlement.

Boſton, Feb. 15th, 1771.

Whereas Dorcas, *the Wife of me the Subſcriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, and threatens further to involve me in Difficulties:* THIS is therefore to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I will not pay Debts of her contracting from henceforward.

Boſton, Feb. 12, 1771. DAVID OSBORN.

TO BE LETT,

A Dwelling Houſe in Cambridge,

about three Quarters of a Mile from the College, and Meeting-Houſe; not ſo far from the Church—Together with a Barn, and about 18 Acres of good Land, conſiſting of Orchard, Paſturage, Tillage and Mowing Ground, conveniently ſituated for a Place of Retirement from the Noiſe and Unhealthineſs of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

To all Lovers of NEWS, POLITICKS, *and* LIBERTY, *and the* FREEDOM *of the* PRESS.

THE Maſſachuſetts Spy, *open to all Parties, but influenced by None*, which was propoſed to be publiſhed on Tueſdays, will, at the Requeſt of a great Number of the Subſcribers for that Paper, be publiſhed every THURSDAY; by which Means the Publiſher will have the Advantage of inſerting what News may be brought by the *Hartford Poſt*, who arrives on Wedneſday Evenings. The firſt Number of the Enlargement will be publiſhed on the 7th Day of March next. All thoſe who are kind enough to encourage this Undertaking, are deſired to give in their Names as ſoon as they conveniently can.

N. B. The SPY will be printed on Demy Paper, every Number to contain four Pages large Folio, and every Page four Columns. The Price *Six Shillings and eight Pence*, Lawful Money per Annum, one half to be paid on the Delivery of the firſt Paper, and the other half at the Expiration of the Year after ſaid Publication.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by *I. Thomas*, Printer and Publiſher at his Printing-Office in Union-Street, near the Market. Alſo, by Mr. *Z. Fowle*, in Back-ſtreet; Mr. *A. Barclay*, Bookſeller in Cornhill; Meſſ'rs *Kneeland & Adams*, Printers, in Milk-ſtreet; Mr. *J. Boyles* in Marlborough-ſtreet; Mr. *D. Kneeland*, Printer, Head of Queen Street. Mr. *W. Calder*, Painter, and Mr. *J. Larkin*, Chairmaker, in *Charleſtown*; Mr. *J. Hiller*, Watchmaker in *Salem*; Mr. *M. Belcher*, in *Bridgewater*; and others with whom Subſcription Papers are left.

Boſton, February 18, 1771.

To the PUBLIC.

That the *POST-STAGE* from and to Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, lately put up at the Sign of the Admiral Vernon in King Street, Boſton, is now removed to Mrs. Bean's at the Sign of the Ship on Launch, in the ſaid Street, where it arrives on Wedneſdays, and ſets out for Portſmouth every Friday, by which Paſſengers and Packages will be carefully convey'd, by the Publick's moſt obedient, and very humble Servants.

JOHN STAVERS,
Feb. 15, 1771. BENJAMIN HART.

To be Sold in Temple-Street, Weſt Part of Boſton,

A *Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms on a Floor, a Brick Bakehouſe with two large Ovens, bolting Mills, a large Bread Room, a Stable, Flour Houſe, and a good Well of Water, together with a Garden. The Land* 90 *Feet ſquare. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.*

TO BE SOLD,

A handy Sloop about 70 Tons

Burthen. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

WILLIAM BILLINGS

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that his Compoſition of Church Muſick intitled, The NEW ENGLAND PSALM SINGER, is publiſhed, and to be had at Edes and Gill's Printing Office in Queen Street; at Deacon Elliot's under Liberty-Tree; at Mr. Joſiah Flagg's in Fifth Street; and at Mr. Gillam Baſs's, near the Flat Conduit—where Subſcribers and other Purchaſers may apply for Books.——Thoſe Perſons that have Subſcription Papers in their Hands, are deſired to leave them at Edes and Gill's Office; and in ſo doing, they will oblige their humble Servant,

WILLIAM BILLINGS.

P. S. Any Gentlemen Subſcribers, or others that incline to purchaſe, who reſide in the County of Plymouth, may be ſupply'd by applying to Capt. Joſeph Cuſhing in Hanover, near North-River Bridge.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER, to

be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF at the South End, near the Hay-Market. Oct. 29. (t b.c.t.f.)

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be waranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

A Philadelphia STOVE, to be

Sold. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall

Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, in the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street* 1771